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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 22, 1920.
POLITICAL SCHEMERS EXPOSED
A TEACHER'S VIEW
SAVE CALIFORNIA FROM ALIEN GRASP
CURED OF THE RUSSIAN FEVER
EDUCATION BOARD METHODS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1920

No. 38

Political Schemers Exposed

When a weekly publication in this city attempted to inject a religious question into a purely municipal governmental matter which had received the endorsement of the Labor Council a resolution calling for an investigation was unanimously adopted as follows:

"Whereas, The Leader, a San Francisco weekly newspaper, under date of October 9, 1920, has in public print come out with the statement that has been circulated in this city for the last two weeks by the opponents of Charter Amendment No. 37, for the purpose of defeating said amendment at the coming November election; and

"Whereas, Sufficient evidence is published in said newspaper to warrant the inference that Superintendent of Schools Alfred Roncovieri, one Petersen, and said newspaper, The Leader, are in a conspiracy to inject a religious question into a mere civic question regarding the proper administration of a city department; and

"Whereas, Amendment No. 37, providing for the reorganization of the School Department, has been fathered by this Council and a number of civic organizations, interested in better school management and which are not controlled by either "Masons, Preachers, or the Combined Forces of Bigotry," as charged by The Leader, and such public scandal deserves full investigation as to its source, the facts, and bearing upon the merits of said Charter Amendment No. 37, in order that the truth may be known; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council appoint a committee of three disinterested delegates, who have had no connection in either framing or campaigning for said amendment; and further, that the civic organizations associated with this Council in advocating this measure be and are hereby requested to appoint similar committees; and that such committees be directed to investigate this matter to its foundation and report their conclusions to their respective bodies at earliest possible moment; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Most Reverend Archbishop Hanna be requested to make a full and complete investigation of the charges presented by The Leader in relation to Charter Amendment No. 37, in such manner as he may deem proper."

The report of the committee, after a careful investigation, was as follows:

A TEACHER'S VIEW.

The people of San Francisco have an opportunity in the November election to make their public school system one of the finest in the United States. A group of public-spirited citizens representing many organizations has placed upon the ballot Amendment 37, which has been indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, the Civic League of Improvement Clubs, and many other representative associations.

Amendment 37 is in line with the best educational thought and school practice in the country. Dr. David P. Barrows, President of the University of California, says, "I think I am not going too far in saying that it (Amendment 37) is the best type of public school administration which our American experience has developed." Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford Junior University, says, "This amendment provides for a properly organized system and it has my hearty indorsement."

This amendment makes certain changes in the system of school administration. It does not seek to oust any teacher from his position. Teachers are protected by Chapter III of Article VII of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, which provides for tenure of office for teachers. This section of the charter is not affected by Amendment 37. The amendment does not seek to abolish private or

parochial schools or to interfere with them in any way. Neither does 37 seek to prohibit graduates of private or parochial schools from teaching in the public schools of San Francisco.

What Amendment 37 aims to do is to provide an efficient executive administration under a superintendent, who shall be an educational expert, appointed by the Board of Education, and an efficient business administration under a Board of Education composed of seven members nominated by the Mayor and confirmed or rejected by the people at the next election.

It is to be hoped that the voters will avail themselves of this opportunity for the establishment of an up-to-date, progressive system of public school administration by voting "Yes" on Amendment 37.

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October 15, 1920.

To the Officers and Members of San Francisco Labor Council:

Pursuant to resolutions adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its regular meeting on the 8th day of October, 1920, this committee was appointed by President Bonsor to investigate certain charges made against Charter Amendment No. 37.

It is the belief of your committee that charges so irresponsible in their origin and so ill-founded in fact should not have merited such action by this Council. However, the members of this committee, after investigation, submit the following report:

A review of the proceedings of this Council show that the present Charter Amendment in question was initiated in this Council by a request of the Law and Legislative Committee in its report of May 28, 1920, that such steps be taken. This request was approved and your Law and Legislative Committee sent its representative to meetings of other civic bodies, and this amendment was there drafted.

The Labor Council representative reported back to the Council on July 23, 1920, and Charter Amendment No. 37 was thereafter indorsed by this Council, on August 6, 1920.

The members of your committee were in attendance at the aforesaid meetings and at no time was any discussion of a religious nature indulged in concerning said amendment, but this Council approved Amendment No. 37 because of the intrinsic merits contained therein.

Further perusal of the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council show that the council has for the past five years interested itself in the passage of similar legislation, and at no time has the subject of religion been discussed in connection therewith.

It is the belief of your committee that Charter Amendment No. 37 contains no provision calculated to disturb or in any wise affect private or parochial schools.

Your committee deprecates the injection of a religious discussion into this question, and believes it to be entirely out of place and done because of ulterior motives, and recommends that all such discussion and insinuation be disregarded.

DANIEL J. WHITE,
(Signed) F. A. O'BRIEN,
HENRY HEIDELBERG.

Report concurred in by unanimous vote of San Francisco Labor Council, October 15, 1920.

Attest: SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,
By William T. Bonsor, President,
John A. O'Connell, Secretary.

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SAVE CALIFORNIA FROM ALIEN GRASP.

By John S. Chambers

State Controller; Chairman, Executive Committee, Japanese Exclusion League of California.

Twenty separate measures are to be passed upon by the electors of California on November 2nd next, twelve being proposed amendments to the Constitution, five referendum acts and three initiative proposals.

The alien land measure belongs to the last class and will be number one on the ballot.

Simply put, its purpose is to strengthen the existing State law that prohibits the ownership of land in California by aliens not eligible to citizenship, by also forbidding the leasing of land to such people; and, further, to put a stop to evasions of our land laws through the fraudulent use by elder aliens of the names of children born here of foreign parentage and therefore citizens; and, also, to prohibit the illegal manipulation of our laws governing land corporations, such as the use of the names of citizens as dummy directors of companies financed and controlled by aliens. In addition, provision is made for the escheat to the State of land illegally held, as defined in this amendment; and punishment is provided where conspiracy can be proved against two or more people to evade the provision of the law.

All rights guaranteed to aliens under treaties remain unmolested. There is nothing in the proposed initiative amendment that is contrary to law, contrary to the Constitution of the State of California, contrary to the Constitution of the Government of the United States or contrary to any treaty existing with any nation. The amendment was drafted and redrafted, and then submitted to various public associations and attorneys before finally adopted.

The Issues and the Remedies.

The issue is not political at all in a partisan sense. In the broadest sense, all things affecting the welfare of the people may be considered political. The present issue is, who shall have the economic control of California—the white people or the Japanese? Agriculture is the basic industry of all industries, and in California it is pre-eminently so, leading all others in value of production by \$500,000,000 annually. Shall the



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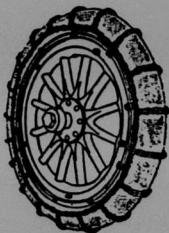
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Japanese control this output and reap the profits, or the white people? Shall the Japanese dominate, or the white people? One means, eventually, a brown man's California, the other a white man's. This is the issue—industrial, social and broadly political. On which side will patriotism align itself?

Economic control means, in time, as population grows, political control—that is, control of government. In Hawaii today the Japanese number 110,000 out of a total conglomerate population of 263,000! Do we want such a condition to be duplicated in California? Under Japan's dual citizenship law, the first allegiance of a Japanese, whether a citizen of another country or not, is to Japan! Need more be said?

The alien land bill now before the people of this State is the first step to prevent the loss of economic control. Congress must put through the second step, by closing the door to the unassimilable immigrant; and the people the third step by amending the Constitution of the United States to the effect that no child born in this country of parents ineligible to citizenship shall be eligible to citizenship.

The alien land measure will deprive no Japanese now in California of land or other property here now owned by him. The bill looks to the future. No injustice will be done. The labor situation will not be affected except as it may be "improved" through the phenomenal birth-rate of the Japanese and the further fact that the prohibition of leasing as well as the owning of land will make more of these aliens available for such work. As a matter of fact, the Japanese, except in the case of large land owners, are of little, if any, service to the average farmer.

The arguments put forward by certain pro-Japanese ministers and missionaries as to the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, though expressing the sincere belief of many of them, are but dreams of an impossible millennium. St. Luke truly says that "the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. Worldly matters of themselves not wrong must be met in wise worldly fashion.

The "imperial race, of a world religion, a world language, a world policy," that is to come from a mixture of white, brown, red, black and yellow peoples is a dream born of the brains of those carried away by religious fervor; impracticable and contrary, judged by the record of creation itself, to the purpose of the great Architect who made us of different colors, tongues, instincts and racial characteristics.

The cause of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man will never be advanced by trying to force an unnatural, repugnant and impossible assimilation. Harmony comes from the understanding of unbridgeable differences and a consequent avoidance of intimate contact.

Can Never Blend.

"Where there is no vision, the people perish." The white and the brown are not assimilable. The two can never blend. The presence in numbers of either in the country of the other is pregnant with trouble. It is not a question of superiority or inferiority; it is a question of

fundamental difference that never can be bridged.

Developments have gone so far in California as to make the menace of the Japanese among us so distinct and emphatic that to overlook it, to fail, now, to resist it, would be criminal, a betrayal of our own posterity, of our country.

Home Rule.

Self-determination means the right to determine how one's self or one's country is to regulate his or its affairs. This is a solemn right of the United States; of California.

Cajolery, threats, brotherhood-of-man talk, propaganda generally, are all beside the point. There will be no war; there will be no trouble. Bluff and greed, evasion and deception, fist-shaking and trade reprisal, talk of humanity and heaven, lawsuits and government interference, are but efforts to confuse the mind and becloud the question. But even if they were not, we should not deviate an iota from the straight path of duty and self-preservation.

The issue is our legal and moral right to manage our own affairs as we see fit, plus our duty to those of our kind who are to follow us—to see to it that we leave them an unblemished heritage as that heritage was left to us.

Stamp a cross in the square opposite the "Yes" when you vote on proposal No. 1 on November 2nd next.

Let us roll up a tremendous majority for the measure that means California's preservation!

PACKERS "ECONOMIZE."

The well advertised "economy" system of meat packers applies to workers, according to testimony submitted to Judge Alschuler, acting as arbitrator in the wage demands of packing house employees.

It was shown that outside parties pay for steam fitting, for instance, \$1.25 an hour for eight hours and double pay for overtime. For the ordinary eight-hour day they pay \$30 a day for three mechanics. The packers, however, have the same work done by employing one journeyman at the rate of 75 cents an hour or \$6 a day, and two helpers qualified to do this particular class of work, although not thoroughly trained mechanics, to whom they pay 60 cents an hour, or \$4.80 a day. This means that the packers save \$14 a day on these three men, in comparison with what practically all other industries have to pay. As there are about 10,000 mechanical workers represented in the hearing, this represents a saving by the packers of about \$47,900 a day, or \$14,000,000 a year for their mechanical craftsmen alone.

MEAT CUTTERS SEEK AGREEMENT.

Chicago Local No. 546, that progressive branch of the A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A., that represents the organized meat cutters of the metropolis of the West, is seeking a new agreement, the same to be effective November 1, 1920. Adequate pay, fair working conditions, thorough protection of the employees' health and Sunday closing will be the conditions embodied in the new contract.

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TRADES AND LABOR CLUB

TO THE TRADE UNIONISTS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

The Officers of the Shortridge for Senator Trades and Labor Club whose names are attached to this circular desire to present their reasons for opposing the election of James D. Phelan to the Senate, and to urge the election of Samuel M. Shortridge.

Up to a few months prior to the adjournment of Congress last June, Senator Phelan introduced nothing in the way of legislation to curb the Japanese menace, notwithstanding the fact that his own party was in control of the Legislative and Executive Branch of Congress for the first four years of his term. Senator Phelan as a member of the Senate voted for the Cummins-Esch Bill on February 23rd, 1920, notwithstanding the protest of the entire American Labor movement against the passage of this iniquitous measure.

We can not forget Senator Phelan's action during the Teamsters' strike in 1901, when he allowed the police force of San Francisco to be used on the trucks in the interest of the Employers' Association, and refused repeatedly to stop the clubbing of union men and their sympathizers simply because they desired to walk the streets of our city as peaceful citizens.

There is not to Senator Phelan's credit in the Senate one constructive measure of interest to the toilers of this country during his entire service in the Senate. For these reasons and the fact that Samuel M. Shortridge is pledged to support Senator Hiram W. Johnson in his fight against the League of Nations and for constructive legislation in the interest of the toilers of this country, we ask every Trade Unionist and friend of our cause to support Mr. Shortridge on election day.

President

SEN. L. J. FLAHERTY, Bus. Agent Building Trades Council of San Francisco; President.

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MAILERS' ITEMS.

The vote on the proposed amendments to the laws of the Mailers' Trade District Union, which was taken by San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 on October 19, 1920, resulted as follows: First Proposition—To increase the per capita tax to the Trade District Union from 15c per month to 25c. For, 8; against, 48. Second Proposition—To increase the salary of the secretary-treasurer from \$250 per annum to \$500, and to pay the president a salary of \$300 per annum in addition to the salary and expenses he receives from the International Typographical Union, which averages over \$500 per month. For, 8; against, 49.

On October 20th the union cast the following vote on the proposed amendments to the laws of the International Typographical Union: First Proposition—To transfer to its proper place in the constitution, section 15 of the by-laws regarding the mortuary benefit. For, 21; against, 24. Second Proposition—To increase the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer from

\$5,000 to \$10,000 per year. For, 7; against, 38. Third Proposition—To make the compensation of unsalaried officers and members performing work for the International Union not less than \$10 per day. For, 16; against, 28. Fourth Proposition—To increase the per capita tax 10 cents per month. For, 11; against, 33.

Last Sunday the union approved of the action of its scale committee in electing Ferdinand Barbrack to serve as scale negotiator with like negotiators from the other affiliated unions of the allied printing trades. It also concurred in the action of its committee in instructing Barbrack to attend the arbitration proceedings now being conducted between the local Typographical Union and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association. The union also instructed President Leroy C. Smith to attend all of the sessions of these arbitration proceedings. These proceedings are open to the public and are well attended by members of the different unions of the allied printing trades.

Amendment 13

COMMUNITY PROPERTY ACT

Cuts your credit in two. Ask your best business friend. Then,

VOTE NO

Community Property Advisory Committee

COOKS AND WAITERS OUT.

Cooks and waiters are on strike to enforce a wage of 33½ cents an hour for waiters, \$15 a week for waitresses, and an increase of from \$3.50 to \$5 a week for cooks in St. Louis.

The bosses have organized and are insisting on the non-union shop plan. They say they will pay these workers "what they are worth"—but the bosses want to be the sole judge, rather than agree to collective bargaining.

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WHEN BUYING

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AMENDMENT 13

COMMUNITY PROPERTY ACT

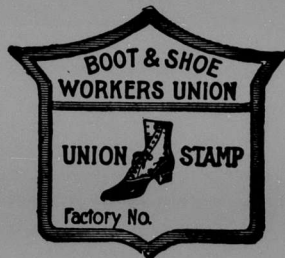
By requiring probate administration when any wife dies, it forces every merchant or business man to go into court to prove his claims against the estate.

VOTE NO

Community Property Advisory Committee

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President

Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

Vote "YES" on charter amendment 27

Election Tuesday, November, 2, 1920

Provides for Retirement of Aged and Disabled City Employees

Will Promote Efficiency and Economy

It Is Good Business

"YES" Amendment 27 "YES"

Approved:

By the San Francisco Labor and Building Trades Councils and Leading Civic and Commercial Organizations.

An Open Letter From Representative San Franciscans on Police Amendment 23

TO THE VOTERS OF SAN FRANCISCO:

The members of the San Francisco Police Department intend placing upon the ballot, for the approval of the voters of this city, on November 2nd, 1920, a charter amendment fixing their salaries so that same may be adequate to meet present living conditions.

We deem it needless to specify any of their hardships, since they are met with in all walks of life, but we might say that other public servants and employees have been able to cope with the situation more satisfactorily than the men of the police department because of the Charter limitations under which the latter labor.

During the past three years the Board of Police Commissioners have been forced to accept the resignations of thirty-five members of the police department, all of them seasoned, experienced policemen, who have felt compelled to seek better paying positions in private life in order to support their families.

The proposed Charter amendment—Number Twenty-Three on the ballot—if it is adopted, will increase the salary of patrolmen \$30.00 a month. They are now paid \$140.00 a month, or \$1,680 a year.

Here are some of the reasons why you should vote for Amendment Number Twenty-Three:

1.—A policeman has to work nights at least sixteen years before he gets day duty.

2.—He is paid less than police officers in Portland, Oakland, Seattle and Los Angeles.

3.—He has to pay for his uniform and equipment, even when the same is lost or destroyed in the actual performance of his duty.

4.—He has to pay for hospital and doctor bills when he is wounded or suffers injuries in the performance of his duty.

5.—He gets a pension only after he has reached the age of sixty-five years, and has been pronounced an invalid by the city physician. This is the reason that less than five police officers in one hundred ever get the pension benefit. About three per cent of the police department members have been retired on pension after passing the sixty-fifth birthday. The other ninety-seven per cent is made up of officers who resigned or died before reaching that age.

6.—More than eighty per cent of the members of the police department are married and have to support families on \$4.66 a day, the present wage.

We, the undersigned, after a thorough investigation, have come to the conclusion that the wages of the policemen should be raised if San Francisco is to maintain an efficient police force in the future. We ask you to vote for Charter Amendment Number Twenty-Three.

Yours truly,

WM. T. BONSOR, Pres. S. F. Labor Council
JNO. A. O'CONNELL, Secretary S. F. Labor Council
DANIEL C. MURPHY, President State Federation of Labor
P. H. MCCARTHY, President State and Local Building Trades Council
A. P. GIANNINI, Banker
MRS. W. B. HAMILTON, President City and County Federation of Women's Clubs
RABBI MARTIN A. MEYER
FREDERICK W. CLAMPETT, D. D.
JNO. A. BRITTON, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., P. G. & E. Co.

HERBERT FLEISHHACKER, Banker
JAS. A. BACIGALUPI, Banker
L. W. HARRIS, Vice-Pres. Ames Harris Neville Co.
GAIL LAUGHLIN, Pres. S. F. Center
MRS. GEO. R. HARRIS
REV. P. L. RYAN, Vicar General of S. F.
MILTON ESBERG, Merchant
SAMUEL G. BUCKBEE, Real Estate
ALEX. DULFER, Printer and Publisher
M. A. GUNST, Former Police Commissioner
R. M. TOBIN, Banker
THEODORE J. ROCHE, President, Board of Police Commissioners

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

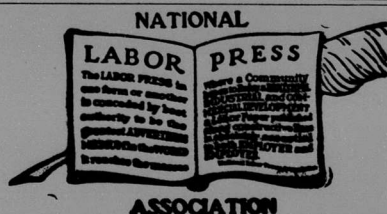


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1920.

The real slogan of the opponents of Charter Amendment No. 37 is "Pro Bunko Publico," and their workers are heeding it by misrepresentation of every kind and character. No falsehood is too nasty for them to circulate. Make them prove up or shut up.

The people of Europe are so anxious to get away from the taxation of their various countries that they are coming here by the thousands every day, more than 5000 entering the port of New York alone each day. Before the close of the present year more of them will have come here than in any other one year in the history of the nation, and we have had some very big years. The American Federation of Labor did everything within its power to induce the last session of Congress to pass restrictive legislation which would to some extent limit the number allowed to come in, but without avail. The politicians were too busy building their political fences to think of the welfare of the country and its people. We find now that cheap labor huckstering employers are boasting over the fact that Europeans, particularly workers, are coming in so fast that it is now possible for them to make a drive upon wage rates and lower them with the assurance that there are many more workers than there are jobs for them. In the last issue of the California Shipbuilder and Metal Worker, in an editorial headed "End of Labor Shortage" an Eastern journal is quoted as follows: "It appears the law of supply and demand, operating since the summer of 1915 in favor of the man with only back and biceps to sell, is now beginning to operate against him, and it is once more a buyers' and not a sellers' market. Because of this employers in large numbers see the long-awaited opportunity to liquidate labor by revising prices downward." Yet we are constantly informed that we need a protective tariff to protect us against the cheap labor of Europe. No tariff ever protected the American worker against the cheap labor of Europe, and the only way American labor can be protected against the cheap labor of Europe is by immigration restriction. Tariffs only add riches to the captains of industry without benefiting the workers at all.

Cured of the Russian Fever

Wilhelm Dittman, an Independent Socialist member of the German Reichstag and delegate to the Second Congress of the Communist International at Moscow, has returned to Germany and has published in the "Freiheit" a detailed account of the present condition of German workmen who in recent years were inveigled into emigrating to Russia. Most of these workmen were Socialists and radicals sincerely attached to the philosophy of Karl Marx and great admirers of the Russian Revolution, which they desired to aid in a material way through their work and skill as mechanics.

Dittman describes the terrible hardships suffered by these German workers, and how the glowing inducements offered them before entering Russia have turned into despair and suffering.

The delegation had opportunity to inspect several factories employing these German workers, and at one factory in Kolomna they were granted the privilege of attending a meeting of German mechanics and laborers employed at the said factory. They were the most discontented lot of workmen that ever could be found and complained bitterly of the lack of food and all comforts of life. Their only wish was to get back to Germany. There was at the meeting an interesting exchange of complaints on the part of the workmen and replies by the Russian officials, which is recited in full in the paper, and from which we will quote only a few passages as picturing the condition in that particular factory, which is only one of many such which the delegation was not permitted even to visit.

The Russian officials sought to calm the feelings of the assembled German workmen, and in such effort one of them said: "One must not forget that a short time ago the Russians were still only serfs, not much better than animals upon two legs; and to teach them to appreciate the change of this status, it is but natural that they must learn to know what it is to make sacrifices for their freedom." Another factory official said that the trouble with the German workmen was that "they thought too much of their own interests, and acted just like the capitalists and the counter-revolutionaries." He said:

"In these hard times there must be made no revolutionary demands. It is only counter-revolutionaries and capitalistically inclined persons, or such as either will not or can not understand the revolution, who are asking for special privileges. They should go to work instead of sitting around and making complaints. Our best comrades are at the front or working in the fields, while you have easy work of twelve hours a day, and many of you doing nothing else than holding down the benches doing nothing. (Here he was interrupted several times: 'Yes, we have to; we are forced with a gun or have to go to jail.') That is not true. ('But it is.') We use force only against those who will not work. Those that won't work, won't eat. I am astonished that you are so unwilling to work and help the Revolution. ('But you say we are counter-revolutionaries.') What do you want? Do you want another manager? Just get rid of your capitalistic notions and help Russia by working by the side of your Russian brothers."

All the speakers for the workingmen stated that their only desire was to return to Germany.

Dittman took the matter up with the Soviet authorities and received many promises, none of which have been fulfilled. In talking the matter over with the Minister of Labor, one Schmidt, that official said: "We cannot treat the German workers any different from the Chinese coolies."

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Amendments 23 and 48 both have the endorsement of the Labor Council, and trade unionists are urged to support them in order that these men may be able to properly provide for their families. These amendments provide for increases in pay of \$1 per day for policemen and firemen.

The positive absurdity of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act is daily made more apparent as the number of arrests for violations increases. That the law is so fanatical as to create a disposition on the part of many citizens to treat it as a joke cannot be disputed. As a consequence of this feeling respect for all laws is weakened and the final result must be disastrous. The law ought to be sanely and sensibly amended, but the prohibitionists who are not willing to listen to reason are endeavoring to put through in this State a measure that will only add fuel to the flames. The Harris law is unworthy of the support of those who believe in law enforcement because, like the Volstead act, it will only serve to make things worse so far as respect for law is concerned.

The campaign of deliberate misrepresentation being made against Charter Amendment No. 37 should deceive no one. The Amendment does not interfere with civil service regulations in the School Department, it does not interfere with the life tenure of teachers and it does not mean autocratic one-man rule. It does require a trained educator to act as Superintendent of Schools and it does make it impossible for a trombone player without any educational qualifications to get the position simply because he is a good handshaker. It does not interfere at all with parochial or private schools, but it does provide for bettering conditions in the public schools. It has the solid endorsement of the Labor Council and many other organizations which believe in making the schools of this city as good as any in the country. The opposition to the Amendment comes from time-serving politicians, who would sacrifice the interests of the children of San Francisco in order to benefit themselves. Vote for Charter Amendment No. 37 on election day, and demonstrate to the falsifiers that such crookedness can not win in an intelligent community.

"It's becoming visible," says the Cincinnati Chronicle, referring to the "invisible government" of this country. The occasion for this bit of knowledge, according to the paper, is the decision of the National Chamber of Commerce, which is the power behind the throne, "to erect a \$2,500,000 building in Washington to house all capitalistic lobbies centered there." If the invisible is becoming visible, it follows, that the victims of past misrule will have a better chance to free themselves from the domination. Just as we have fought for the right of labor to organize, we must concede the right of capital to do likewise. If capital will come out in the open, it will in the chain of events also be forced to deal with labor as a constituent part of popular government. Hence we rather welcome the chance of meeting capital and its leaders face to face at the Nation's capital. Industrial relations can be bettered only by public debate and first-hand contact between the parties to industry. Labor, Capital and Public, will thus come together and have a chance to learn and understand each other. We do not fear the result, but base our sincere rational hopes for the future upon such course as will compel the three elements of society mentioned thus to confer together.

WIT AT RANDOM

"He never learned to appreciate her good qualities until they quarreled."

"Evidently a case of love at first fight."—Life.

"How's business?"

"Not too good—thanks to some dishonest rascals who are selling goods at reasonable prices."—Le Journal Amusant (Paris).

"What kind of a time is he having on his motor trip?"

"Guess he's having a pretty lively time. He sent me a picture post-card of a hospital."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Do you think Gladys was surprised when I proposed to her?" inquired the happy youth.

"About as surprised," answered Miss Cayenne, "as a candidate who has received formal notification that he has been nominated."—Washington Star.

"What brought you here, my poor man?" inquired the prison visitor.

"Well, lady," replied the prisoner, "I guess my trouble started from attending too many weddings."

"Ah! You learned to drink there, or steal, perhaps?"

"No, lady; I was always the bridegroom."—Toledo Blade.

"Was your garden a success this year?"

"Very much so! My neighbor's chickens took first prize at the poultry show."—The Passing Show (London).

A celebrated revivalist came to address his flock, and before he began to speak the pastor said: "Brother Jones, before you begins this discourse, there are some powerful bad negroes in this here congregation, and I want to pray for you," which he did in this fashion:

"O Lord, give Brother Jones the eye of the eagle, that he may see sin from afar. Glue his ear to the Gospel telephone, and connect him with the central skies. Illuminate his brow with a brightness that will make the fires of hell look like a tallow candle. Nail his hands to the Gospel plow, and bow his head in some lonesome valley where prayer is much wanted to be said, and anoint him all over with the kerosene-oil of thy salvation and set him afire."—Congressional Record.

A successful old lawyer tells the following story anent the beginning of his professional life: "I just had installed myself in my office," he said, "had put in a phone and had preened myself for my first client who might come along when, through the glass of my door I saw a shadow. Yes, it was doubtless some one to see me. Picture me, then, grabbing the nice, shiny receiver of my new phone and plunging into an imaginary conversation. It ran something like this: 'Yes, Mr. S., I was saying as the stranger entered the office, 'I'll attend to that corporation matter for you. Mr. J. had me on the phone this morning and wanted me to settle a damage suit, but I had to put him off, as I was too busy with other cases. But I'll manage to sandwich your case in between the others somehow. Yes. Yes. All right. Goodby.' Being sure, then, that I had duly impressed my prospective client, I hung up the receiver and turned to him. 'Excuse me, sir,' the man said, 'but I'm from the telephone company. I've come to connect your instrument.'"

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The October meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 was held last Sunday in the main auditorium of the Labor Temple, the capacity of the usual place of meeting, Convention Hall, not being sufficient to accommodate the large attendance. The reason for the unusually large gathering of the membership was the continued interest shown in the progress of the scale negotiations. The union's members on the arbitration board hearing the newspaper case reported the personnel of the board as follows: Mr. Paul A. Sinsheimer, vice-president of the Union Trust Company, chairman; Mr. W. H. B. Fowler, business manager of the Chronicle, and Mr. J. A. Callahan, business manager of the Examiner, representing the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association, and Messrs. Louis Borkheim and Don K. Stauffer, representing the union. The meetings of the board of arbitration are being held in the courtrooms of the California State Railroad Commission and are open to the public. The case of the union, in the main, has been submitted, and the publishers' case in chief probably will have been presented by the time this report appears in public. It is reasonable to believe a decision will be handed down by the board within the coming week. The Printers' Board of Trade renewed its offer of \$6 per week increase to the book and job printers. The proposition was unanimously rejected by the union and arbitration of the book and job scale is proceeding. Propositions for membership were received from C. C. Emerson, J. W. McMahon, A. C. Sackman, J. A. Thorn and E. S. McElhinney. They were referred to the membership committee. J. A. Gunning, E. E. Obenland, E. W. Overly and F. B. Williams (journeymen) and L. O. Callaghan (apprentice) were given the obligation. Captain Frank Smith of the San Francisco fire department addressed the meeting, urging the membership of No. 21 to lend its support to Amendment 48, which, if adopted, would increase the pay of the fire laddies. Corporal George Brown of the San Francisco police department, who was formerly a member of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24, and Patrolman Thomas F. Hyland spoke in support of Amendment 23, while Professor Ira B. Cross of the department of economics of the University of California made an eloquent appeal in behalf of Amendment No. 12. The San Francisco branch of the Teachers' Federation was not denied. That organization, which is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, was represented by Miss Elizabeth Smittle and Prof. Moore, both of whom analyzed Amendment 37 and spoke in favor of its adoption. All the speakers were cordially received, and their utterances were frequently interrupted by applause. It was an afternoon of oratory, and the membership seemed to enjoy the slight deviation from the regular routine. Delegates Knell and Howe presented a comprehensive report of the proceedings of the Fresno convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which was read in resonant tone by Reading Clerk Mrs. Hawkes-Bernett. The president announced the following as members of the vocational and technical training committee: James W. Mullen, Peter J. Cotter, W. Lyle Slocum, R. H. Bennett and Hypolito Perry.

Grant Hamilton, a special representative of the Federal Department of Labor, was found dead in his bed in a Galveston (Texas) hotel last Sunday. Physicians said heart disease caused his death, according to telegraphic dispatches received in San Francisco. Mr. Hamilton was 65 years old and is survived by a daughter, whom authorities are endeavoring to locate and who is believed to be in Denver. Mr. Hamilton was a member of the International Typographical Union for many years. He was manager of the American Federation of Labor's exhibit at the

Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, and made many friends in this city while temporarily residing here, all of whom were pained upon learning of his sudden demise.

Mr. Andrew L. Valleau succumbed to a lingering illness on Saturday, October 16, at his home, 1721 Vallejo street, cancer of the stomach being the cause of his death. Mr. Valleau, who was a native of Alameda County, California, was 60 years old. On account of his sickness he was compelled to retire from active work last March. Mr. Valleau was one of the firm of Valleau & Peterson, who operated a large printing plant at Sansome and Commercial streets for many years before the great San Francisco fire of April 18, 1906. He was among the oldest of San Francisco Typographical Union's members, and was popular with all who knew him. Besides a widow, Alice Brotherton Valleau, decedant is survived by a son, Robert B. Valleau, and daughter, Mrs. Hamilton Murdock, the son and daughter being residents of Alameda. The funeral of Mr. Valleau was held from St. Luke's Episcopal Church last Monday. Interment was in Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

Thomas J. Hurley is circulating among his friends again, after having undergone a minor optical operation at Lane Hospital last week.

John Higgins, expert Miller sawman in the Examiner composing room, left for Grand Junction, Colo., last Tuesday, where he was called on account of the death of his stepmother.

George H. Fields, former member of No. 21 and at one time foreman in the composing room of the Daily News, was a caller at union headquarters last Saturday. Mr. Fields has connected with the typefounding firm of Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler of Chicago, Ill., who have launched into the business of manufacturing manganese britelite, a metal used in the making of castings. Fields works out of the Los Angeles headquarters of Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler. He spends most of his time on the road.

Fred Chapman of the Isaac Upham & Co. Chapel recently attempted to operate on a linotype slug with a sharp pocketknife. Result: Miss McGuirk, custodian of the emergency kit, had a hurried call from Fred. "Dr." McGuirk soon had the patient all smiles, and the excitement subsided. Moral: Freddie should not attempt to "compose" with a jackknife; leave that to the operators.

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Made on the Pacific Coast

REGARDING AMENDMENT No. 30.**By H. R. Calhan,****Member Typographical Union No. 21.**

First—Voters are kept in the dark regarding the price to be paid for the property of the United Railroads under such a plan.

Second—Under the present charter the city is protected, for a two-thirds majority is required to take over public utilities. Under the proposed Amendment a "joker" enables a special election to be called at any time and a mere majority of votes sufficient to take over the property of any utility, not alone the United Railroads. Special elections—one after another—may be called, until good citizens become tired out and the "interests" put this United Railroads deal, or any similar deal, over. There is no limit set in the Amendment upon the number of elections that may be called, nor the length of time which must elapse between each.

Third—Another "joker" enables our officials to pay for the property of the United Railroads, not alone from that property's receipts, but from funds of the present municipal system, as well. The wording of this Amendment does not set a limit to the sums that may be extracted from the municipal railway and turned over to the corporation. There is nothing to prevent the city's railway from being stripped of needed funds for the benefit of the United Railroads. Do you believe in turning one penny of the earnings of our municipal railway over to the directors of the corporation?

This is as poor a time as any in the country's history to buy a public utility; traction lines all over the country are in a bad condition financially. Officials of the United Railroads admitted before the Railroad Commission that interest on outstanding bonds had not been paid for a long time and that they were not making money. Yet the city is urged to take over this losing property, and, while attempting to make a profit from operation with which to pay off the principal, pay a high interest rate on the outstanding balance of many millions. That is another thing our officials have failed to tell us. Suppose the profits are not sufficient to pay this interest rate—and the corporation itself admits not being able to pay interest on bonds—what then? If there is nothing left for paying off the principal of this enormous debt, who then must pay it? The taxpayer, naturally.

The municipal lines were a good investment, but we did not pay good money for franchises; when the Geary and Union Street franchises expired, we took them over, with not a penny expended for franchise rights. Remember, that United Railroads' franchises expire before long. At that time the property may be purchased for mere second-hand value of rails and equipment. What's the idea of paying millions for franchises when that will not be necessary later? Yet that's what we are being urged to do by the very officials who should protect our interests. A wise policy on the part of the city would be to build up the municipal lines and make them strong, so that, as rapidly as United Railroads franchises expire, we can take over the routes that they would have to abandon. By keeping the investment low, the public can keep car fare low. In Seattle the people were "bulled" into paying millions beyond the actual value for the private lines. The fare on the Seattle municipal railway is ten cents—raised to that sum since the city took control at a high valuation, which necessitated raising fares to break even.

The Chief Engineer of the Railroad Commission set the depreciated value of the United Railroads at \$22,000,000, while officials of the corporation claimed that, to build new, would cost approximately \$60,000,000. In 1918 our officials attempted to put over a deal whereby we would take over the property of the corporation at a valuation based on a price as though new in December, 1917, with prices of material at the high-

est level in the country's history! Don't take my word for this; simply obtain a copy of the Municipal Record of March 7, 1918, wherein are set forth the details of the little scheme. At any such valuation, the interest rate, alone, to be paid annually, would amount to two millions! Remember that the proposed Amendment does not give even an inkling of the sum to be paid the corporation for their worn-out lines, and vote NO on Amendment No. 30.

We have gone along successfully with our municipal railway because we have no franchise charges of millions against us; we have asked no favors of the United Railroads. Then why not

continue in the future, as we have in the past, until these franchises expire. That's the time the city can profitably take them over—not the present.

Coopers' Union No. 102 of Texas City, Tex., has adjusted its strike and these craftsmen have returned to work.

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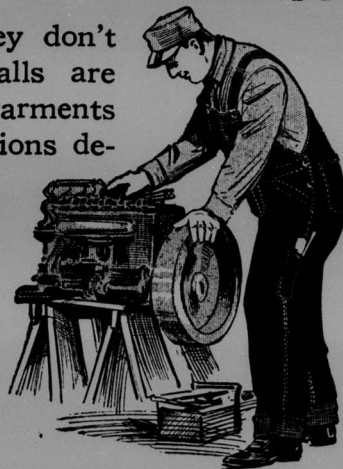
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Overalls

They fit, but they don't bind. Mogul overalls are strong, serviceable garments of generous proportions designed for muscular men who have real work to do.

All Sizes at All Dealers**WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

32 Battery Street
San Francisco, Calif.
Kansas City, Mo.
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.



More Wear For The Money

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 15, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Auto Mechanics, Chas. Cook. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Musicians' Union No. 6, announcement of its initial festival and



Three Big Reservoirs

"Spring Valley Water Works consist of two systems of reservoirs—those of catchment, called by courtesy lakes, and those of distribution. The distributing reservoirs are located on the various high grounds within the city limits."—Daily Paper, July 31, 1885.

* * *

There are three big reservoirs in the city distributing system—University Mound, College Hill and Lake Honda.

All the water supplied to San Francisco passes through these reservoirs. Their capacities total ninety-six million gallons.

These reservoirs are located at different elevations, and the many service districts of San Francisco are connected with one or another of them according to altitude conditions and pressure requirements.

University Mound supplies the low levels of San Francisco; College Hill the intermediate levels; and Lake Honda the high levels.

Owing to its location at the end of a peninsula, and its hilly character, San Francisco presents exceptional water problems. These have been worked out successfully, owing to the foresight which dictated the location of the three big reservoirs.

* * *

"The Spring Valley Water Company now owns all the local desirable reservoir sites."—City Engineer's Report, 1915.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

ball, in Civic Auditorium, Wednesday evening, October 20, 1920.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Union Trades Department, requesting a further demand for the union label, card and button. From Tailors' Union No. 80, requesting trade unionists to demand the union label when purchasing clothes.

Referred to Non-Partisan Campaign Committee—From the American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Campaign Committee, urging upon members of organized labor to keep in mind the slogan, "Reward our friends and punish our enemies."

Requests Complied With—From Associated Charities of San Francisco, requesting Council to indorse its annual appeal to the public to increase the income. From Machinists' Union, requesting the assistance and co-operation of the Council relative to its members being arrested and charged with violating the Anti-Picketing law. Request granted and referred to the Law and Legislative Committee.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Walsh (Molders), with reference to the training of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines, who served their country in the recent war and have sustained injuries by which they are handicapped in pursuing their former vocations, and requesting the Council in meeting assembled to pledge its fullest co-operation to these disabled men and the Federal Vocational Education Board in carrying its work, and that these men be given special consideration and privilege in pursuing courses of training and that apprenticeship regulations shall not operate to prevent the entrance of such worthy men into courses of special instruction. On motion, the resolutions were adopted.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the wage scale and agreement of the Photographic Workers be indorsed subject to the approval of the American Federation of Labor.

Reports of Unions—Federation of Teachers—Are actively supporting legislation to better conditions in the School Department. Retail Delivery Drivers—Jewel Tea Company still on the unfair list. Shoe Repairers—Have closed negotiations with employers on new agreement calling for the union shop, minimum wage of \$42 and \$48 for branches of the trade. Musicians—Will hold a grand concert at Civic Auditorium, Wednesday evening, October 20th. Machinists—Are on strike against the American Can Company.

Label Section—Minutes were ordered printed in the Labor Clarion.

Special Committee—Your committee appointed to investigate Charter Amendment No. 37, begs to report that it is the belief of your committee that Charter Amendment No. 37 contains no provisions calculated to disturb or in anywise effect

Phone Market 2139

M. WEINER & SON

FINE TAILORING
The Union Tailor

Also a Complete Line of Ready-to-Wear Suits
3005 16th Street San Francisco, Calif.

Phone Valencia 4745

J. Rutishauser

Exposition Auto Supply Co.

TIRES AND ACCESSORIES

Open evenings and Sundays until noon
Cor. 21st & Valencia Sts. San Francisco

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

ADD THAT FINAL TOUCH OF COMFORT TO YOUR HOME

FURNITURE
RUGS
DRAPERIES
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES

Your credit is good

M. Friedman & Co.

271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON
Quality Home Outfits on Credit

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

Summerfield & Haines

Union-Made
CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Commercial

Member of the Federal Reserve System
MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1920

Assets

Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$66,840,376.95

63,352,269.17

1,000,000.00

2,488,107.78

330,951.36



At the Big Red Clock
and the Chimes

Sorensen Co.

REPAIRING

The One Price Jewelry Store
Everything Marked in Plain Figures

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

Phone Kearny 2017

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed

Store Open 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday Included

private or parochial schools. Your committee deprecates the injection of religious discussion into this question, and believes it to be entirely out of place and done of ulterior motives, and recommends that all such discussions and insinuations be disregarded. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported on Constitutional Amendments to be voted on at the State election, November 2, 1920: 1—Alien Land Law; vote yes. 2—Prohibition Enforcement Act; vote no. 3—Salaries of Justices; vote yes. 4—Initiative; vote no. 5—Chiropractic; vote yes. 6—Prohibiting Compulsory Vaccination; no recommendation. 7—Prohibiting Vivisection; no recommendation. 8—Poison Act; no recommendation. 9—Highway Bonds; vote yes. 10—Constitutional Convention; vote no. 11—Alien Poll Tax; vote no. 12—State University Tax; vote no. 15—Irrigation District Act; no recommendation. 16—School System; vote yes. 17—Absent Voters; vote yes. 18—Exempting Orphanages from Taxation; vote yes. 19—State Aid to Institutions; vote yes. 20—Land Values Taxation; vote yes. Your committee recommends that there be printed a sufficient number of cards for general distribution among the unions, according to the usual custom to promote concerted action for the carrying into effect of the policies of the Council on the various propositions to be voted on at the general election on November 2d. Report of Committee as amended concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Mr. Eugene Brown, Chiropractic, addressed the Council on Constitutional Amendment No. 5. **Receipts**—\$574.23. **Expenses**—\$180.23.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

MEASURES ON STATE BALLOT.

San Francisco Labor Council recommends to voters to mark their ballots on State measures as follows:

1. Alien Land Law. Vote Yes.
2. Prohibition Enforcement Act. Vote No.
3. Salaries of Justices. Vote Yes.
4. Initiative. Vote No.
5. Chiropractic. Vote Yes.
9. Highway Bonds. Vote Yes.
10. Constitutional Convention. Vote No.
11. Alien Poll Tax. Vote No.
12. University Tax. Vote No.
16. School System. Vote Yes.
17. Absent Voters. Vote Yes.
18. Exempting Orphanages from Taxation. Vote Yes.
19. State Aid to Institutions. Vote Yes.
20. Land Values Taxation. Vote Yes.

There Are Over 1,000,000 Savings Depositors In California
ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?

Wages Are High. Work Is Abundant.
Why Not Open a SAVINGS ACCOUNT At Once

**Union Trust Company of
San Francisco**

Corner Market Street and Grant Avenue
Also 740 Market Street

Oldest Trust Company on the Pacific Coast.

Founded by Isaias W. Hellman

ORPHEUM.

Of considerable import in the announcement of next week's Orpheum bookings is the fact that Roger Imhof, Hugh Conn and Marcelle Coreene will be included among the headliners. "In a Pest House" will be their offering, the same with which they caused tears of laughter to stream down the cheeks of their audiences last year. "In a Pest House" depicts the pests which flock into a small hotel to disturb the comfort of the weary traveler. Among the pests are a nurse who insists on doctoring everybody and a bell boy of somewhat advanced years who never misses an opportunity for a tip. In by-gone seasons, the trio played in "Surgeon Louder, U. S. A.," a classic which endured almost a decade. "Flirtation" will prove a fascinating subject to all, especially in the comedy which bears that name and which will be presented by a particularly capable company headed by Dorothy Van and Frank Ellis as well as Al Garbelle. "Flirtation" is a comedy incident in the lives of a small group of co-eds. The love affairs are coated with songs, dances and comedy. James Mullen and Anna Francis in "I Get What's Left" will bring back old memories to theatre-goers. One-half of the team will, at least, for it is the same James Mullen who worked with Allan Coogan. His new partner, Anna Francis, is a thoroughly capable and charming young woman. Muriel Morgan and Minnie Kloter, who will present "A Few Songs and Sayings," are a charming firm, which vends a few songs and stories. They are attractive in their own personalities. Theirs is a 100 per cent act. Lou Reed and Al Tucker will greet local audiences in "Full O'Pep." An electric spark has no more pep than these two boys. They play, dance and sing at the same time. James and Etta Mitchell, whose offering is called "Fun in the Air," are responsible for a revolution in gymnastics. This revolution is an aerial one, accomplished on a breakway ladder. Herman and Shirley, who will present a surprising comedy novelty, "The Mysterious Masquerader," have just returned to America after a two years' trip through England, France, South Africa and Australia. They performed some of their tricks before native African chiefs, who were so pleased they offered Mr. Herman a hut and told him he could live there the rest of his life. Anatol Friedland, noted headliner, will continue his pretentious revue of music, song and dance another week.



**ELECT
J. V. COFFEY
SUPERIOR JUDGE**
Endorsed by
Organized Labor

TO THE MAILERS.

San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, at its regular meeting held last Sunday, went on record in favor of paying the price of one year's subscription to The Typographical Record for all members and apprentices desiring same. This paper is published monthly in the city of Chicago by the progressive party of the International Typographical Union. Any member or apprentice caring to avail himself of this opportunity should notify the Secretary of No. 18 to this effect.

DEATHS.

These members of San Francisco unions have died since last reports: Christian Hansen of the sailors, Andrew L. Valleur of the printers.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

VOTE NO!!!

On Initiative No. 7

You are dependent on California farmers for your meat, butter and milk. Healthy animals mean healthy food and enough of it.

If Initiative No. 7 is adopted—it is wrongly labeled a "Vivisection" measure—here is what will happen:

California stockmen will be hindered in combatting blackleg and anthrax, two of the most dangerous diseases in the animal world.

California swine raisers will have still greater trouble with hog cholera.

California dairymen cannot test their cows for tuberculosis. Investigation to find a remedy for contagious abortion, a serious menace to the dairy business, must cease.

Don't be misled by hysterical appeals about "Vivisection." Initiative No. 7 goes very much farther than that.

VOTE NO

ON INITIATIVE NUMBER 7

The stockmen, dairymen and farmers of California ask this from the city workers.

**ASSOCIATED DAIRYMEN
OF CALIFORNIA, INC.**

**PRESERVE YOUR PARKS
VOTE YES!
CHARTER AMENDMENT
No. 39**

Is designed to preserve San Francisco's parks for your enjoyment.

The ratio of tax funds available for park purposes was fixed in 1900.

Since that time the park acreage has increased 200 per cent.

Labor requirements have increased 300 per cent.

Labor unit costs have increased 200 per cent.

Material requirements have increased 300 per cent.

Material unit costs have increased nearly 300 per cent.

The ratio of tax funds for parks has remained unchanged.

Lincoln Park, Chicago, is allowed \$1200 per acre per year.

San Francisco's entire park system is allowed only \$165 per acre per year.

The funds are not sufficient. More must be provided or the parks permitted to run down.

CHARTER AMENDMENT No. 39 will permit an additional apportionment to parks of ONLY THREE CENTS ON THE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Work and Vote for AMENDMENT No. 39

BUY FOR LESS

in the Mission



Always Ask For
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS

Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

FOR VIM, VIGOR AND VITALITY
EAT
FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.
783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

BENDER SHOE CO.
"The Family Shoe Store"

2412 MISSION ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Near 20th Street Phone Mission 9409

THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM. The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege. By John E. Bennett. (Continued)

The True Wages of Each Contributor of Effort in Society Is Not the Quantity of Property He Receives, But What He Consumes.

The Communist is greatly mistaken when he concludes that even under the Protective System, which he calls the "Capitalist System," anyone not pursuing a distinctly anti-social occupation gets more of the products of society than he is entitled to receive; that the millionaire has in truth more than he should have, or that society can be bettered by seizing his possessions and dividing them among many. The prevailing trouble in society is not due to what people have in possession, but to what is prevented from coming into existence by the stupendous waste of human energy which monopoly effects. Indeed, every one in society, no matter in what capacity he works, receives only his "board and clothes." That is, he gets for his services only his food, shelter, raiment and transportation. This is all he can consume; it is hence all he can possibly get. X is very poor. John D. Rockefeller is very rich. Yet X receives from society as wages for his work far more than Mr. Rockefeller. For X has an excellent appetite, and eats much food; whereas Rockefeller is a dyspeptic and can eat but little. X would not care to exchange his clothes for Rockefeller's clothes, and while his equipage is not rubber tired, yet he has trains and street cars galore. X's dwelling is not as pretentious as Rockefeller's yet such would not be to his taste. The roof society has given X is ample to his requirements, and has always been so. Hence as between X and Rockefeller, X deems that he is much better off. For in very truth aside from what he eats, wears, rides in and sleeps under, the things Rockefeller has are not his but belong to society. He owns a railroad, but its trains do not carry him; they carry Smith, Smith's wife, Jones and sundry; and these persons while they are in the cars, own them. That is to say, the user of a thing is, for the time of his use of it, the owner of it. As to who holds the so-called legal title to the thing is absolutely of no consequence. Such person is merely its custodian charged with its preservation and upkeep for the benefit and use of others. Sometimes he may not even be its custodian, but may have deputed the office elsewhere. I am sitting on a chair in a room of a hotel; the chair for the time is mine. The title to the chair is in some score of persons living in different places in Europe—heirs to an estate to whom belong the hotel. They do not know this chair, nor are they aware that they have any relation to it. The chair was new when brought into the room, and I shall in time wear it out, so that when I am through with it it will go upon the junk pile; who shall then say that it ever had any owner than myself?

Thus is society throughout arranged. Everything that exists belongs, not to its so-called owners, but to those who consume it; and to use it is to consume it. However great the property of one, he can have only what he uses; and this in each instance can be but little. Thus riches are really illusions. The rich man is not rich at all, he is merely the trustee of property for others; and he is so made by natural selection, for the reason that he has qualified to become such; he has proven his fitness for the office by the ability he has displayed in accumulating the property. The great possessions of Rockefeller employ hundreds of thousands of people, and they distribute products to millions. Place the wand of Rockefeller into the hands of Doe or Roe and the whole complex arrangement would in a six months fall to pieces; yields everywhere would fail to come forth and the persons



The Largest Exclusive Stove Store
on the Pacific Coast
Gernhardt - Strohmaier Co.
STOVES AND STOVE REPAIRS
FOR ALL MAKES
2205 Mission St. Phone Mission 4061
Corner Eighteenth SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

You Can Get It at
SCHLUETER'S
Mission's Largest Household Dept. Store
STOVES AND BABY CARRIAGES
2762 Mission Street, between 23rd and 24th

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"
Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
2352 MISSION ST.
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

Marten B. Joost W. W. Joost
Joost Hardware Co., Inc.
The Mission Tool Store—Hardware, Tools,
Paints and Oils, Sporting and Household
Goods—Automobile Accessories, Tires.
3043-3045 16th St. Phone Market 5740
Near Mission SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

now assembled in industry would cease to co-operate. Shall we then say that Rockefeller having done all this for society, shall be begrudged a house with four floors and bacon for his breakfast where I have beans? He who contributes greatest to society, society pampers with lavish rewards. The barbaric chief receives offerings of maize, and goats, and gold, from those far on the edges of his dominions, who of their own wills come to bear him presents. For his great deeds the people are pleased and proud that he sits on ivory, and that his palanquin is carved in ebony. No one denies or is offended at the circumstance of those who by their services have given largely to society; and where each had plenty and were free the rich would not be in constant peril of their lives and properties, as is now the case; but they in the enjoyment of their effects would be regarded with eyes of admiration, and of aspiration. Surely a scheme of society thus founded cannot be improved upon by any deliberated arrangement which Communists can effect. Nature has made it and it is perfect.

And yet the very operations of Rockefeller press away millions from occupation, and close the doors of new enterprise to scores of thousands. For, as we remark, it is not what the rich have that is the hurtful fact in society; it is that their procuring and possession of property is a result of monopoly, and the quality of monopoly is to suppress activities with enormous waste. There is not a monopoly that exists but of which Rockefeller is a leading beneficiary. With all his good his existence is to a far

greater degree made a bane to society, precisely as the Protective System makes all good evil. Here then is what the Communists mean by "capitalism"; it is not really capital that they hate, it is monopoly. For monopoly is so interwoven with industrial property—which we call capital—that one seems to be the other and both appear the same. The Communist does not know what monopoly is; so he tries to destroy this evil in capitalism—in individual possession—by destroying individual possession itself. He cannot do so. For though he may visit upon the present possessors of wealth retribution which fearfully shrives them for the monopoly they hold, yet the Communistic State once it is in existence is already on the high road back to individualism,—after population has been so reduced that free land has again come in; free land, where each survivor who desires may by the State be given a farm for the asking.

While the principle of Communism is that the State must necessarily be the owner and administrator of industry, since without it so functioning the greater number of the people cannot receive from industry returns adequate to well nourished and decent existence, and a large section of the population is in constant famine through unemployment,—yet this conclusion alone would never have brought Communism, either in its ultimate phase as Bolshevism, or in its intermediate phases as Socialism or Progressivism, into control of great nations like Russia, Germany and others of Central Europe. "Views," "notions," "ideas," of the way society should be adjusted will never enable any group of persons to acquire the reins of government to put such notions into effect. Only in isolated instances may "views" successfully add their weight to the great momentum surging onward towards the final crash—the Communist State. Thus we had a considerable group of people in the country who had an idea that men could be legislated into moral lives by jailing those who sold them alcoholic beverages. The wine, beer and liquor business was thereby driven underground; the public evidences of its existence today being noticeable chiefly in the conversion of the Federal District Courts into police courts and the increased prices of hops and dried wine grapes. But Prohibition did not capture the government. All it did was to saddle on to the existing government a restrictive provision for it to administer. So with Workman's Compensation, State Market Control, Compulsory Health Insurance, Municipal Managers, and the rest. All these pseudo reforms are the results of "views," "ideas," held by aggregates of persons in society, often accentuated by the affirmative assurances of professors of Economics in universities; and they work their way into government as futile efforts to correct some phenomenon of the Protective System.

But whatever slap here and dash there "views" may get into government, such can only amount to pieces of legislation which contrary "views" may later repeal. To capture a government in its entirety and subvert it to another and different body of concepts that that upon which it has been ruled, the doctrine must have more behind it than "views." It must have a definite starting point supposed to be truth; and it must move from this point into the whole region of phenomena by processes of reasoning, or, as we call it, analysis. Hence Communism is not "views"; it is a sociological system, albeit the system which the Protective System normally and logically evolves into, precisely as the chrysalis through growth changes and matures into the fly; and as such system it is founded on what is believed to be fact. That it is not fact, not truth, is the cause of the ascendancy of Communism in its completed and incompleting phases throughout the nations

(To be continued. Copyrighted 1920, by Emma J. Bennett.)

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
HOME MADE PIES
HOME COOKING
UNION HOUSE Corner 16th at Valencia

You tell'em they're good!

Overalls to be good must be dependable, durable, comfortable. Year after year, no matter how costly and how difficult good materials may be to secure, Boss of the Road Overalls are always dependably the same.

Look for the bulldog on the label. He's your protection.

NEUSTADTER BROS., Manufacturers
San Francisco Portland (3)



THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

Money sent to all parts of Europe.

Telephone or call and get our rates.

We issue American Relief Administration food drafts without charge.

Pragers
Market and Jones Sts

MEN'S UNDERWEAR SPECIAL

MEN'S WOOL GLASTENBURY OR WINSTED
SHIRT AND DRAWERS, GRAY, FALL WEIGHT
The Regular \$2.50 Garment, Our Special per Garment

\$1.98

Men's Union-Stamped Work Shoes



"Solid as a Rock"

Brown and Black Chrome Calf,
Blucher Lace Shoes, unlined vamps
bellow tongue fronts
(will keep out the dirt), full double
soles to heels - -

\$4.50

Agents for
STACY - ADAMS
Bench-Made
SHOES

B. KATSEHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

Agents for
B-KOMFY
Comfort
SHOES

EDUCATION BOARD METHODS.

In making up the last budget the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors made an allowance of \$23,000 for increases in pay for the janitors in the School Department. The increased pay so provided for should have taken effect on July 1st and the janitors should have received it in their pay the first of August. Up to the present time, however, they have not received the money inspite of the fact that the union has repeatedly endeavored to have it paid. Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council has also made numerous attempts to have the Board of Education live up to the budget appropriation made for that purpose by the Board of Supervisors, but without avail. We have heretofore refrained from making any mention of this fact in the hope that the Board of Education might be made to see the error of its way and the underpaid janitors in the School Department profit thereby, but it now looks as though board members have definitely determined that they will not pay the money to the workers for whom the Finance Committee made the appropriation.

LINE MEN RAISE WAGES.

Electrical workers employed as line men by the public service company of San Antonio, Tex., have raised wages 15 per cent. The new rates are \$6.90 a day.

CHRISTENSEN TO SPEAK.

Parley Parker Christensen, candidate for President of the United States of the Farmer-Labor party, will speak at the Valencia Theatre, Saturday, October 23d, at 8:00 p. m. Christensen is finishing a cross-country trip in behalf of his candidacy.

UNIONS WORK TO AID VETS.

The Labor Council last Friday night voted to suspend all apprentice regulations in favor of ex-service men who are being taught trades by the Federal Board of Vocational Training.

In a resolution presented by John O. Walsh of the Molders' Union labor was asked that special privileges be given men who served in the world war and that co-operation be given them in shop and factory.

CHILDREN'S CLINIC TO BE OPENED.

The San Francisco Tuberculosis Association will open a free Saturday morning clinic for children on October 23d, at 1547 Jackson street. Special attention will be given to children who have been exposed to tuberculosis or who are recovering from whooping cough, measles or other debilitating diseases. Monday evening and Wednesday morning will be devoted to the free examination of adults as usual.

PAY OF JUSTICES.

There is one place in California where the affairs of every man, woman and child in the State must pass at least once in review. That place is the court of last resort in the judicial system of California and the judges of that tribunal, the justices of the Supreme Court and of the District Court of Appeal are asking that they, in the tremendous readjustment which depreciated money values has forced, be paid a wage worthy of their hire.

These courts must attract and hold men of first-rate ability and unqualified integrity. They must be the goal of moral and intellectual distinction in their profession.

The judges of these courts must receive a remuneration in keeping with their service. That they do not, in California, is an accepted and regrettable fact. The purchasing value of the salaries fixed in 1906 has been cut in half, and it requires a constitutional amendment to restore to these judges what at first was only a moderate salary.

Such an amendment is on the November ballot. It is Constitutional Amendment No. 3. It should be adopted by the people of the State. We should be of one mind in upholding the standard of our judiciary. We must realize the part our courts of appeal play in the life of our State. They must draw and hold men of established leadership in mental, moral and judicial attainment.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

To All Members of Organized Labor—Greetings:

We are issuing this circular because it has come to our notice that there are instances where merchants will by some means or other give the prospective buyer the impression that he is employing union men, when as a matter of fact he is running a so-called open shop, and can not furnish the union label.

There are at the present time a good many so-called open shops in the tailoring industry, and it therefore becomes necessary on our part to inform you of that fact from time to time. Such shops in our trade can not possibly exist if the members of organized labor will insist on the union label when they buy their clothing, not only should they ask for the union label when placing their order, but also see that the union label is actually sewed in the clothes before accepting and paying for the same.

The union label is the best weapon we have at the present time to force the employers from their declared intention of making San Francisco an open-shop city. And, it depends in a large measure upon the members of organized labor and upon their co-operation whether or not they will be successful in maintaining the open shop. We therefore earnestly request you to patronize no merchant tailor unless he can furnish the union label. It is the only means you have of knowing that the clothes you buy are made under union conditions, so demand the union label at all times in your clothing.

We also wish to call your attention to the fact that the Tailors' Union owns and operates one of the largest and most modern tailor shops on the Pacific Coast, at 111 New Montgomery street, Standard Bldg., where the price is reasonable and within the reach of everyone.

Yours fraternally,

A. C. SHEAHAN,

Sec'y of Local No. 80, J. T. U. of A.

Good Clothes at Moderate Prices

UNION



SHOP

HERMAN THE TAILOR

1104 Market Street

11 McAllister Street

**SMOKE
UNION MADE
CIGARS**